WASHINGTON.

CATERPILLAR IN SOUTH CAROLINA-A DAN-

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE—THE COM-MISSION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF MEXI-CAN CLAIMS—APPEARANCE OF THE COTTON GEROUS COUNTERFEIT. WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 31, 1869. Ex Supervisor Noah and one of the Congress Delegation of Tennessee, arrived in this city yesterday, direct from that State. Both these gentlemen are strong Re-publicans, and partisans of Gov. Senter. They report the precent campaign in their State the most active witnessed there for many years. They seem to regard Senter's election a foregone conclusion, and estimate his majority at 40,000. Some of his supporters did expect a majority of 75,000, based upon the supposition that he ld more than divide the suffrage of East Tennesse with Stokes, and would receive at least one-third of the colored vote. Recent developments, however, may seriously reduce this estimate, although his majority will undoubtedly exceed that received by Gen. Grant. As to the motives which induced so many Republicans to favor Gen. Senter's nomination and election in opposition to Gen. Stokes, they say when Senter, by virtue of his position as Speaker of the Senate, succeeded Gov. Brownwhose election to the United States Senate vacated the Gubernatorial chair, it was, upon due deliberation, thought prudent and just to continue him in office as a measure of safety to the Republican party. As Governor he possessed the power of controlling the registration of voters under the franchise law, which authority, if judisty exercised, would undoubtedly secure a Republican Legislature, and consequently the selection of a Republican Senator as a successor to Senator Fowler. Senter was known to be liberal in his views, and friendly to the Northern-born citizens and ex-Federal soldiers and offirs who had since the war made Tennessee their home. stokes, on the contrary, was understood to be uncertain and indifferent, and ready to affiliate with any set of men who would give him aid in accomplishing his ambi-tious schemes. Moreover, he had repeatedly urged that the Northern men, or "carpet baggers," should be driven out of the country, openly boasting that he intended to wage a bitter warfare upon them. It is not generally understood, but it is no less true, that, in contradistinc tion to the other secoding States, Tennessee is not bur-dened by what is technically known as "carpet baggers," in the offensive sense of the word. The so-called parnet bacgers in Tennessee are all ex-Federal soldiers, and are not mere adventurers; and hence, under the cir cumstances, all of them supported Senter, whom they considered their friend, in preference to Stokes. Brownlow's election to the United States Senate was mainly owing to the support which he received from the so called " carpet-bag " element, and Stokes, having been defeated in the nomination for Governor by Brownlow, in 1867, and subsequently for United States Senator in 1868, it can easily be understood why Stokes was so bitter against Brownlow and the "Yankees," and why these "Yankees" and Senator Brownlow support enter's claims. Senator Brownlow's position on this question is not new. He has been impressed with the justice and necessity of extending the franchise and removing all political disabilities for nearly two years, the only question being as to the proper moment to establish an initial point in this behalf. In this he has been sustained by the views of a preponderance of the Union element, who stood upon The Tribune platform of Universal Amnesty and Universal Suffrage. When the Reconstruction policy of Congress placed the ballot in the hands of everybody in Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, Arkansas, Florida, and the Carolinas, and proposed to do the same for Mississippi, Ecxas, and Virginia, it was evident that Tennessee could no longer justly disfranchise over 100,000 of her sitizens without confessing that her restrictive laws were not based upon principle, but were framed only to secure the spoils of office-an admisaion that no political party could safely avow. It was not supposed that Congress and the administration of Gen. Grant would for an instant favor a liberal policy in the ten seceding States and an illiberal one in Tennessee. It was fair to presome that the people should be persitted to stand alike in all of the Southern States as to their rights and privileges, both white and black, and that rule in Alabama and elsewhere should or ought to be the rule in Tennessee, based upon equal and exact justice. It was therefore a source of mortification to the riends of THE TRIBUNE platform, who were active Republicans, to find that Gov. Boutwell and other Cabinet flicers saw proper to interfere by writing letters charging them with opposition to the Reconstruction policy of Congress, when, in fact, they were doing all in power to carry out in Tennessee the in Alabama, and the other Southern States. Many Relicans of Tennessee think Gov. Boutwell committed a grave error when he thus interfered in the political affairs of their State, particularly when it was known that Stokes had, prior to the opening of the campaign, been Warnd the United States Senatorship without opposition if he would not oppose Senter's election. This offer Stokes indignantly spurned, and stated that he intended to "take a lick" at both the Governship and Senatorship. no matter what the consequences might be. Mr. Koah says Gov. Senter has been unjustly censured on account of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the Statea matter over which he had no control. The facts are that, under the laws of 1865, 1866, and 1867, three separate registrations were made by the enactment of three distinct laws leach having the effect of a constitutional pro vision. Each succeeding law disfranchised a portion of those who had been previously registered and voted. The constitutionality of the proceeding, having been tested in the inferior and Supreme Courts, the bench of the latter Court and all radical Republicans, decided that persons registered under any of these laws were voters, and could not be deprived of their franchise except by the laws of punishment for crime; that the Governor had no power to set aside registrations of voters, that being exclusively a judicial proceeding. This decision practically settled the franchise question, and it at once be-

came evident that the sooner the Republican party advocated the repeal of all restrictions the better it would be for its honor and existence. Hence Gov. Senter took open ground for the calling of a Convention to amend the Constitution, and in this view he has been sustained by the liberal wing of the Republican party, notwithstanding the disapproval of the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster-General. Senter's election will by no means destroy the Republican party. On the contrary, it is believed that the old line Whigs, who were anti-secession, will affiliate with a liberal Republican party, and that the Democrats will rally to old party lines and issues; that the "sheep" and the "goats" will separate and form distinctive parties for the next Presidential campaign; the old feuds of Tennessee politics will be revived, old scores brought up for settlement, incidents of the war revived for dispute before the people, and a general Kilkenny cat fight inaugurated for the spoils. The colored vote will perhaps be somewhat divided, but will preponderate for the Republican party, and will constitute almost the bal-ance of power in connection with the "Yankee" element. Besides, it is also believed that a little adversity and political physic will operate healthfly upon the disordered system of Tennessee Republicanism, forcing that unity of action and concord so necessary to party success that personal fends and individual ambition will thus give way to the public weal, and the agitators must go to the wall on both sides. It is not certain by any means that ex-President Johnson will be chosen Senator, as he will be fought by his old enemies of the Whig party, as well as by the Republicans. He is, however, working hard to emulate John Quincy Adams, and proposes to die in the harness. He has wonder ful plack and energy, but the opinion is that he will be forestalled by new combinations. Gov. Senter was an old line Whig, and is not in accord with any movement calculated to place Andrew Johnson in the Senate, while Brownlow is, of course, his implacable enemy, and, if he lives, will fight him harder than ever.

The statement made yesterday to the effect that the Commission for the settlement of claims under the late treaty with Mexico, had met at the State Department

and organized, was erroneous. Gen. W. H. Wadsworth, the Commissioner on part of the United States, accompanied by J. Hubley Ashton, his Attorney, and George G. Gaither, Secretary, appeared and notified the Secretary of State that he was prepared to sign the requisite declaration for his Government. It will be remembered that one clause of the treaty required the organization of the Commission within six months from the date of the ratification. Yesterday was the last day, and as yet Signor Francisco Gomaz Palacio, the Commissioner on the part of the Mexican Government, had not arrived in the city. Gen. Caleb Cushing, however, the Attorney for the Mexican Commissioner, was present, and entered into into a written assurance that the failure of Signor Palacio to be present was entirely owing to causes beyoud his control, and not from any desire or intention to abrogate or invalidate the terms of the treaty. Signor Palacio bas a reputation for great legal ability, and was lately President of the Mexican Schate. He sailed, in company with the Mexican Minister, from Vera Cruz on the 24th ult., and will probably arrive here during the ensuing week. So soon as he does arrive the Commission will convene, and proceed with the preliminary business, such as the establishment of necessary rules of practice, and mode of conducting the cases brought before it. The Commission will, after promulgating such rules, adjourn

until November or December, at which time it will sit for the hearing and decision of all cases filed up to that date. The Commissioner of Agriculture has received information from South Carolina of the appearance of the dread ed and destructive cotton caterpillar among the crops on the Sea Islands, but the insects have not yet appeared in very large numbers. It was hoped that the hot and

appearance altogether.

Large numbers of counterfeit \$10 legal tender notes are being sent to the Treasury here from banks throughout the country, particularly those in New-York city. These spurious notes are so like the genuine that it is with the greatest difficulty Government experts detect them. People are warned to beware of all

dry weather of Msy and June would have prevented its

THE DEBT STATEMENT-TWO MILLIONS OF BONDS TO BE PURCHASED WEEKLY DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST-THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION-THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE-TAXING GOVERNMENT BONDS IN EUROPE.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] The Public Debt statement, to be published to-morrow

will show a further reduction of about \$7,250,000. The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to purchase \$2,000,000 of Five-Twenties per week during the month of August, the first purchase to be made on Wednesday, Aug. 4. These purchases are in addition to the purchase for the Sinking Fund of \$1,000,000 of bonds on alternate weeks.

The books of the office of the Controller of the Currency show that the amount of 10-40 bonds exchanged from 5-20s, under the recent decision of the Secretary of

the Treasury, has reached \$2,000,000.

A prominent Conservative Republican from Mississippi. who had an interview with the President on Thursday in regard to political affairs in that State, informed the President that the only desire of the Coaservative Republicans was neutrality on the part of the Administration in the appropriate planting The President Theorem publicans was neutrality on the part of the Administration in the approaching election. The President is represented as replying that he wished for the success of the
party which would in good faith carry out the Reconstruction acts, ratify the XYth Article of Amendment
to the Constitution of the United States, and give protection to life and property in Mississippi. He wanted to
know whether the former enemies of the Government
were acting in good faith in their present professions of
loyalty, and said that this would soon be ascertained in
part by the action of the Conservative Republicans in
Yirginia. If they were acting in good faith he would be glad
to have not only the intelligence and influence of that
State, but of the South generally in support of his administration. The President inquired at what time the
Conservative Republicans would nominate their candidates, and when informed that it would probably be
about the first of September, he replied that he would see
what kind of a ticket they would put in the field, and his
section would be influenced more or less by subsequent what kind of a freet they would put in the held, and his action would be influenced more or less by subsequent events and the course of affairs in the South. He added that he desired to see the payment of the public debt secured, and the integrity and honor of the nation rendered inviolate, and when this was accomplished he would be satisfied.

dered inviolate, and when this was accomplished be would be satisfied.

Ten bids for excavating for the foundation of the New-York Post-Office were opened to-day by Superintending Architect Mullett. The lowest bidder was James Everard of New-York City, at 83 cents per cubic yard; for cement, four bids were submitted, Messers. Delifield and Baxter of New-York being the lowest bidders, at \$1.97 per barrel; for removal and purchase of stone, fence, and coping, eleven bids were submitted; the highest was by Edwin L. Brady of Jersey City, at \$1,125. It is probable that none of these filds will be considered, the fence being worth much more money.

Several prominent members of Congress recently in Washington have expressed themselves in favor of collecting the income tax on Government bonds held in Europe, to be deducted on presentation of the coupons of the bonds of the Treasury. They assert that it would be just to the holders here who now pay the tax, while foreigners have thus far escaped it. A bill has already been prepared for this purpose, and will be introduced at the next session.

The Secretary of the Treasury left Washington to-night.

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The Secretary of the Treasury left Washington to-night for Groton, Mass. He will be absent about two weeks.

The President has suspended from office — Stewart
United States Attorney for the Northern District of Mis sissippi, but not for political reasons.

TENNESSEE.

The election in this State takes place on Thursday of this week, and it seems almost certain that acting Gov. Senter will be chosen to the place he now fills by a large majority. He will receive the entire Democratic and a large share of the Republican vote. That his position may be clearly understood, we give place to his Address just issued:

ADDRESS BY GOV. SENTER.

Fellow-Citizens of Tennessee: I am, by the action of many members of the Republican party in every portion of the State—who represented, as I believe, a large majority of the Republican party in the State—a candidate for Governor, at the next August election. In asking the suffrage of my fellow-citizens, I deem It proper that I should frankly state to them the principles which Ientertain as an individual, on which I stand as a candidate, and which shall govern me, if elected.

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FRANCHISE.

The question which most interests the people of Tennessee at the present time, and which, in itself, ie, perhaps, more pressing and important than any other, is the elective franchise. On this subject I am free to say that, in my judgment, the time has come, and is now, when the limitations and disabilities which have found their way into our statute books as the result of the war should be abolished and removed, and the privilege of the elective franchise restored and extended so as to embrace the mass of the adult population of the State. In other words, I am in favor of so amending the constitution and laws of the State that the present disfranchising clauses and provisions shall be made to disappear from the same, and the privilege of the elective franchise made to chier words, I am in favor of so amending the constitution and laws of the State that the present distranchising
clauses and provisions shall be made to disappear from the
same, and the privilege of the elective franchise made to
rest upon the facts and conditions of the present instead
of the past, and upon principles of impartiality, equality,
and justice. For, fellow-citizens, whatever may have
been the suggestions of prudence, perhaps the dictates of
imperative necessity, immediately after the war, when
the greater portion of the disfranchised people of the
State were fresh from the support and service of the Confederacy, to which they had acknowledged and paid
willing allegiance, when in fact many if not most of them
were paroled prisoners of war, and when the disposition
and purpose of the general government toward them had
not been made known—before civil government in the
State had been fully recognized and restored, and before
the peaceful disposition of the majority of the
late rebellious people had become apparent, these reasons, amply sufficient theu,
cannot be urged now, when the civil government of the State has been fully restored and firmly established, when now the General Government has extended amnesty and pardon to all participants in the Rebellion,
and when the mass of the disfranchised people of the
State can have no longer hope or purpose of Rebellion, are
engaged in the peaceful pursuits of life, bearing fully,
and for most part cheerfully, their share of the burdens
of the government, having, from no necessity, no interests
as citizens, save in common with their enfranchised
neighbors, and such as lie in the promotion of the common good, and especially when now the power of the
General Government has been placed firmly in the hands
of the friends, and the declared policy of the nation is that
of enfranchisement, awaing, from no necessity, no interests
as citizens, save in common with their enfranchised
neighbors, and such as lie in the promotion of the common good, and e

proper means taken by our citizens to increase commerce, manufactures, and means of communication, a just regard for our obligations requires that the public burdens should not be further increased. I shall, if elected, recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of such legislation as shall be beneficial to all our industrial interests and internal improvements, without increasing the already heavy burdens of the tax-payers.

Finally, I stand fully and frankly upon the platform of the National Republican party, as adopted at the Chicago Convention in May, 1888, and as illustrated by the admin-istration of President Grant. These views and principles are, as I conceive, founded in justice and right. They are similar to the doctrines of the Declaration of Indeare similar to the doctrines of the Declaration of Inde-pendence; they appeal to the conscience of every honest and sincere Republican. By them I am willing to stand or fall. But I cannot believe that my fellow-citizens will do other than indorse them; and relying upon that, I shall expect, on the first Thursday in August next, to be elected Governor of the State by such a majority as shall prove to the world that Tennessee still adheres to the great ideas of freedom, justice and equality before the law, which are the end and aim of all good government. 1). W. C. Senter.

PERSONAL.

President Grant, accompanied by Admiral Porter, arrived at Long Branch on Saturday.

Col. Pennebacker, the Kentucky State agent in Washington, is pronounced by his physicians to be in a dying condition.

Both the Rizarelli brothers fell recently while performing the trapeze act at McVicker's Theater, Chi. cago. Their lives were saved by the net spread under-

John Slane, the Brooklyn fireman who Iwas severely burned at the late fire at Long Brauch, has recovered, and received a splendid gift from the guests at

The fashion reporter of a New-York daily paper announces that "Ida Lewis's wedding has been postponed, and her sister has just effected an engagement with Ida's fiance's brother." The terms are not men

The Empress Eugenie is preparing for her journey in the East. She will remain about twelve days in Constantinople, in the midst of the fêtes to be celebrated in her honor, both in the Capital and on the banks of the Bosphorus.

Napoleon III. has always in his bureau blank forms of decrees signed by all his Ministers. It was by this means that he was enabled to remit to M. Schneider, for the Journal Official, a copy of the decree of proroga tion with the signature of M. Rouher.

State Senators Pinchbeck and Antoine, of Louisiana, arrived in Chicago on the 28th inst. At Indiattapolis they were enthusiastically received by the colored people, and their friends of Chicago propose to pay them similar honors on Monday or Tuesday.

At the recent fête in Paris a diplomatist said to the Empress Eugenie, "Why is it that a reception or a fête at Paris is so different from the ceremony elsewhere!" "Impossible to answer, Excellency," she replied; "perhaps it is that we like our friends, and our friends like us."

Miss Mary C. Putnam, daughter of the publisher of this city, is a student of medicine, not at Havre as has been erroneously stated, but at the Ecole de Medi-cine, in Paris; being the first and, with one exception, the only woman ever admitted to the privileges of that famous institution. Miss Garratt of London was the second.

A friend of Col. Yerger, who writes to The Cincinnati Commercial in his defense, and endeavors to show that for years past he has been insane, says: "When conscription was the law of our necessity, Col. Yerger forsook his friends, sought shelter at the Federal headquarters at Vicksburg, and betrayed cowardice and disloyalty to his section by telling all he knew of the Confederate movements."

A Swedenborgian named Parker is attracting some notice in Toronto by the relation of his curious spiritual experiences. He declares that he was taken up into Heaven, which is divided into zones like the earth. The frigid zone is peopled by Unitariaus, who wear lions' skins on their heads, tigers' skins on their bodies, and bears' skins on their feet, and ride in chariots of ice drawn by horses without any tails.

Gen. Simon B. Buckner of Louisville, Gen. A. P. Lawton of Georgia, Gen. Magruder of Baltimore, Gen. Lilly of Virginia, Bishop Wilmer of Louisiana, the Hon. Jere Morton of Virginia, Prof. Allan of Virginia, Col. Zimmer of North Carolina, L. M. Cole of Baltimore Admiral Smith, Surgeon-Gen. Barnes, the family of the Prussian Minister at Washington, and the French Consuls at Charleston and Savannab, are now at the White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

Mr. James Fisk, jr., has ordered a flag which he purposes to present to Miss Ida Lewis. It is about three feet long and one and a-half wide. It is made of white silk, trimmed with red, and with a gilt stripe around it. On one end is a circle with an oil painting of Miss Lewis in the act of rescuing two men from drowning. In the foreground is the Lime Rock House, and in the distance is a sailboat swamped with two men cling-ing to it, and a boy who is struggling in the water; while in the center is Miss Lewis in a boat alone, without hat or shawl, pulling to the rescue. At the other end is the name "Rescue," in gilt letters. The whole is in an elegantly-carved frame of black walnut and gilt.

Gov. Wells of Virginia left this city for Rich id, and Gov. Walker for his home in Norfolk, Va., or

Señor De Magalhaens, Brazilian Minister, is at the Westminster Hotel. Count d'Aerschot, Secretary of the Belgian Legation, is at the Brevoort House. Count Divonne of France and Dr. Gunnell, U. S. Navy, are at the Albemarle Hotel. Gen. Rustem Bey of Turkey. Col. Dickens and Col. Fongdon of the British Army, William Williams of Buffalo, Nathaniel Paige, Washington, and Ben. Field, Albion, N. Y., are at the Fifthave. Hotel. The Hon. C. T. Hulburd, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; T. O. Selfridge, U. S. Navy, and R. K. Elliot, Washington, are at the Aster House. Judge Berault of Louisiana and Henry Peters of England are at the Clarendon Hotel. Aldermen Rochester, Jeffards, Quartrough and Gerling, and City Clerk Schooley, of Eochester, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Capt. Kalinsky, and Capt. Bouniakofsky, of Russia, are at the Hoffman House. Col. Leja, of New Orleans, is at the New-York Hotel. The Hon. D. M. Leatherman of Tennessee is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Señor De Magalhaens, Brazilian Minister, is

the Electa Cyria, or "Elect Lady of God," in Mormon theology, who was the glory of their early history. Like Pope Paxan, of the Pligrim's Progress, Brigham doubtless gnaws his nails in vain rage that he cannot, as in former times, let loose the vengeance of his Nauvoo Legion upon these sectarians and crush the rebellion in blood. If his power were now equal to his feelings we should have repeated the story of the Morrisites, when a high civil functionary of Utah led the Legion in broad day to slaughter men and women who had surrendered them selves prisoners. But nothing more than petty persecutions will be attempted at this late day, and we carnestly hope the young men will succeed in their enterprise. Of their religious principles as opposed to Brighamsin we know little, but recognize in them tolerant men, good efficients, and loyal subjects of the United States. IlUtah Reporter.

TEMPERANCE IN OHIO.

THE STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION-RECEP-TION OF GEN. NEAL DOW AND DR. LEES.

The Ohio State Temperance Convention has been in session at Urbana this week, and on Wednesday evening tendered a public reception to Gen. Neal Dow of Maine, and Dr. F. R. Lees of England at the City Hall. The correspondent of The Cincinnali Guette wrote of it:

The room was decorated with flowers, mottoes and flags. A large audience of ladies and gentlemen were present. There was prayer by the Rev. Dr. Merrick, and music, after which Prof. Moffat, in behalf of the Alliance, and Judge Ichabod Corwin, representing the citizens of Urbana, extended to these distinguished gentlemen an earnest and eloquent welcome. Dr. Lees first responded, thanking them for their words of sincere compliment. He said in reply to allusions made to his sympathy with this country during the Rebellion, that his Radical-Republicanism was traceable to the study of the history of this country. He said when the great trial was going on here he did not stand alone; there were thousands of Englishmen whom history would never record, who labored and spent their money to place us properly before that country. He denounced the hostile British press, and said it did not represent the people. Perdition to The Times, that Insrepresented the British people. It had favored intemperance and Slavery, and was a favorer of every good cause when its favor was not needed. He also criticised The Telegraph that represented the snobs who follow in the wake of the British aristocrate on the subject of temperance. There was nothing to discourage either in this country or England. There was no ground for discouragement, save to those who had made up their minds not to do their duty. He believed the law in this State was a good one, and thought it more politic for the friends of temperance to use this than to waste their energy trying to get one more stringent. He then entered into a masterly analysis of The correspondent of The Cincinnali Gazette wrote of it : use this than to waste their energy trying to get one more stringent. He then entered into a masterly analysis of the temperence question, showing the causes of the and the remedy to be applied, in educating the people, in securing the active support of legislation, in removing the instruments by which they were made to suffer. The Doctor spoke about an hour, and was listened to with great interest, and frequently greeted with appliance. quently greeted with applause.

Gen. Dow followed in an interesting speech. He com-

Gen. Dow followed in an interesting speech. He complimented Ohio because she was the first State to insert a provision in her Constitution prohibiting the liceuse of the liquor traffic. He dealed that they proposed to make men temperate by legislation. They sought by law to protect society from mischief and temptation. Temperance began in Maine by educating public opinion. They went into the school districts and placed the facts before the people, showing that the liquor traffic was hostile to their interests. The Democratic party opposed temperance movements then, as now, and the people crushed it. He would not blame that party for advocating whisky, for without it it could no more stand than an empty meal bag. (Applause.) Notther would he give the Republican bag. [Applause.] Neither would be give the Republican party much credit, for it could not stand without temperance. [Applause.] Prohibition has succeeded in Maine and other States. He alluded to its results at home, where it had emptied the jails of all save rum-sellers, and rendered tenanticss the houses of correction.

THE ALABAMA.

NEW LETTER OF PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH.

To the Editor of The London Durly News.

Sir: The extreme positions of Mr. Summer's speech may now be said to have been repudiated by public opinion in America; the intention of coercing us by the threat of war has been disclaimed; and the attitude assumed toward England by Gen. Grant's Government is amicable and courtoous. If the British Government now saw fit, without further discussion, to take a frank and generous step in advance, the motive of the act could not be misunderstood, nor could the honor of England suffer any disparagement. I am aware that the case of the Alabama is a case for arbitration, and that an arbitrater representing the general rights and interests of nations should be slow to hold a neutral power responsible in damages for a mere failure to prevent a violation of its territory, there being no evidence of complicity or countwance. But if policy suggests, there is nothing to forbid a relinquishment of our strict legal rights, though no policy can warrant an abandonment of honor. And the voice of true honor tells us that the Alabama ought not to have escaped. A spontaneous offer of compensation for the mischief done by the Alabama made at this moment would, as I believe, satisfy the great majority of the American people, and close morally, as well as legally, a controversy which is fuil of evil—not sentimental only, but commercial—at present, and which is fraught with danger for the future. I am, &c., Goldwin Smith.

Ithaca, July 3. NEW LETTER OF PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH.

way of a trestle-bridge near Clarksville. Teun:

The cause of the accident has not yet been ascertained. The trestle was only about two years old, and the bridge three. Two spans of the bridge, about 50 feet each in length, and four bents of the trestle, fell. The speed with which the train was going carried it under the track upon the other side of the creek. After the fall of the train fire was communicated to the baggage and passenger cars, from the locomotive, and all wars destroyed except the hind sleeping-car, together with all the express matter and the passengers baggage. Considering the fact that the fall was at least 25 or 30 feet, and that all of the cars were nearly pulverized, it seems a miracle that a single soul escaped. Those of the wounded who are at Clarksville are receiving the best of medical attention and the sympathy of the entire population. It has been arranged until the damage has been repaired to run the night trains of the Memphis and Louisville Railroad via Nashville over the Northwestern Railroad, and the day trains on the regular track, transferring passengers and freight at the point where the disaster occurred. The latest from the Superintendent of the Clarksville division of the road is that Dugan, the express messenger, is not dead. He is doing well. The other bassengers at Clarksvile, seven in all, are doing well at present. The body found in the wreck, which was burnts on as to render it unrecognizable, proved to be a man named Baxter, from Nashville.

rick, ber husband. The wretch was a rested and sent to jail. A day or two ago the villatin de iberately beat a grown daughter with a billet of wood. It is said that his past treatment of his wife has been one of systematic cruelty and abuse. [Nashville Banner.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT IN CHICAGO. Chicago market is supplied with Cali-The Chicago market is supplied with California fruit—once a rare luxury, but now likely to become as common on our tables as the peaches of St. Joe, Michigan, or the strawberries of our own State. A car load of fruit from the Golden State arrived in Chicago Friday, being the first fruit car through from San Francisco. The freight is \$5 a cwt., or about \$946 on a car load. It occupied five days on the journey, and the cargo was in splendid condition. The car load included 130 cases of plums, 50 cases of white grapes, and 150 cases of pears of different varieties. The plums are the largest and finest that have ever been seen in the Chicago market, and were grown in the Walley Nursery, Sacramento, by Mr. C. W. Reid, They are delicious in flavor, and the pears ilkewise are of unusually luscious quality.

[Chicago Republican.

THE YERGER CASE-AN OPINION. Ben. Pittman, the famous phonographer, who reported the Yerger trial at Jackson, Miss., says he believes the Military Commission has found Yerger guilty, and sentenced him to death. He siso says that nothing could be more elaborate and exhaustive than the defense, and that if the trial had been before any jury in the country, it would have acquitted Yerger. [Memphis Sun.

RELIGIOUS.

THE REV. T. T. KENDRICK ON HELL.

The Rev. T. T. Kendrick, pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, by request repeated his sermon on Hell last night. The text was taken from the 12th chapter of Luke, 4th and 5th verses: "Be not afraid of them that kill the body, and after that have no more that they can do. But I will forewarn you whom ye shall fear. Fear Him which after He hath killed hath power to cast into hell." Also, the corresponding passage in St. Matthew. Mr. Kendrick began with arguments in support of the doctrine of immortality. That man was destined to an eternal existence, was evident from the words of the text. It was clear to every you who had common sense, that the ends of justice were ovident from the words of the text. It was clear to every one who had common sense, that the ends of justice were not met here. The good left the world unrewarded, and the evil left is unpunished. There must be some place and time when and where Divine Justice could be vindicated. The Scriptures clearly taught the doctrine of rewards and punishments in the world to come. There wards and punishments in the world to come. There were three reasons why there should be a hell. First, God could not look upon iniquity with the least allowance. He could not permit his enemies to share his palace with him, and mingle with pure and hely things. The vile, and polluted, and maley-olent would have a world to themselves. The idea that the wicked would be permitted to wander through the realms of glory and meddle with the joys of the saints was preposterous in the extreme. It might be said that they were permitted to be among the good in this world; but here we could retire into our own houses and worwas proposterous in the extreme. It might be said that they were permitted to be among the good in this world; but here we could retire into our own houses and worship God according to the dictates of our own conscience. It was reasonable to suppose God would send the wicked to a world of their own, where he would hold them in eternal subjection. In this world, the honor and dignity of our laws, as well as the protection of the law-abiding community, required prisons in which to confine the wicked. For the same reason hell was necessary. It was true that the language used to describe the torments of the wicked was often figurative. There were many reasons why a literal hell of fire and brimstone was impossible. But if this was the shadow, used in the Bible to illustrate the place of future punishment, how much more real and terrible would be the reality! Hell was originally prepared for the deviand his angels, and not for man. God intended at the creation that man should be good and happy. The place of punishment was described as "outer darkness." It was misery, extreme, absolute, and unmitigated, and as horrible as an actual burning of the flesh in fire and brimstone. The punishment of the wicked would consist in a total loss of all enjoyment. The sinner would have no joy, no peace, no cessation of absolute suffering. In this world he had glimpses of happiness. He could sleep; but there he could dnd no respite. His eyes could nover close in sleep. They would be in sight of Heaven and God and friends that were saved, and be tormented with a constant longing desire to enter into the joys from which they were hopelessly excluded by sin. Every prayer and every desire would be refused. A most fearful ingredient of hell was its eternal duration. Some had argued that the punishment of the wicked would not be eternal. The same terms were used to designate the duration of heaven and of hell. It was said, "And these shall go away into certasting punishment, but the righteous into life eternal." Were not the terms synony

CELEBRATION OF THE FOUNDING OF THE SOCI-ETY OF JESUS.

A celebration of the founding of the Society of the Jesuits, by Saint Ignætius de Loyola, was held in St. Francis Xavier's Church last evening, in presence of a large congregation. The Rev. Joseph Loyzance. President of St. Francis Xavier College, officiated, with the Col. Thomas P. August, a prominent lawyer of Richmond, died on Saturday. He was an officer in the Mexican war, and Colonel of a Rebel regiment during the Rebellion.

Henry Imgrund, Grand Noble Arch of the Ancient Order of Druids, in the United States, and for the last twenty years chief pattern-maker in the Rogers Locomotive Works, died on Saturday in Paterson, N. J. His interment will take place to-morrow in Cedar Lawn, and the Druids of this city, Paterson, Newark, and Jersey City will attend the ceremonies.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE MEMPHIS AND LOUIS-VILLE RAILROAD—FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The Cincinnati Gazette has the following additional particulars of the recent destruction of a train on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, by the giving way of a trestle-bridge near Clarksville, Teun.:

The cause of the accident has not yet been ascertained. The trestle was only about two years old, and the bridge, three. Two spans of the bridge, about 50 feet each in length, and four bents of the treatle, fell. The speed with which the train was going carried it under the track upon the other side of the creek. After the fall of the train fire was communicated to the baggage and passenger cars, from the locomotive, and all were designed and passenger cars, from the locomotive, and all were designed and passenger cars, from the locomotive, and all were designed and passenger cars, from the locomotive, and all were designed and passenger cars, from the locomotive, and all were designed and passenger cars, from the locomotive, and all were designed and passenger cars, from the locomotive, and all were designed and passenger cars, from the locomotive, and all were designed and passenger cars, from the locomotive, and all were designed and passenger cars, from the locomotive, and all were designed and passenger cars, from the locomotive, and all were designed and passenger cars, from the locomotive, and all were designed and passenger cars, from the locomotive, and all were designed and passenger cars, from the locomotive, and all w assistance of the deacon and sub-deacon. After the cer-

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. Ex-Gov. Ward of New-Jersey has a consid-

erable sum of money, some discharge papers, final state-

And the control of the based of ments, etc., and many mementoes, left by dying soldiers to be sent to their friends. The following are the names.

Friend, L, 3d N. Y. Cavalry; Charles Wilson, B, 2d W. Va. Cavalry; Charles Wilson, -, 1st Mirnesota Battery; Mar Friend, L, 3d N. Y. Cavalry; Charles Wilson, B, 2d W. Va. Cavalry; Charles Wilson, —, 1at Mirmesota Battery; Martin Ditter, E, 83d N. J.; Cornelius Verplank, A, 4th N. Y. Cavalry; Timothy Medfigendy, C, 17th N. Y.; James Lewis, G, 47th N. Y.; Charles Cushman, E, 173d N. Y.; Andrew Ryan, B, 121st N. Y.; James Ward, B, 121st N. Y.; James Ward, B, 121st N. Y.; James Ward, B, 121st N. Y.; James Braneçan, B, 121st N. Y.; Thomas W. Maley, H, 14th N. Y.; William Transuc, 21st, 2d Bat. Yet. Res. Corps, Co. H, 8th N. J.; Chaschannan, A, 173d N. Y.; John Hallack, D, 2005 N. Y.; Thomas McCann, A, 63d N. Y.; William Stewart, G, 16th N. Y.; Richard Penneteather, M, 22d N. Y. Cav.; James Skank, E, 8th U. S. Col'd Troops; William Kelly, G, \$21 N. Y.; John Lyneh, K, 40th N. Y.; James Eagan, F, 20th N. Y.; Lewis Regner, F, 31st N. Y., Co. 5th. Indep. V. Res. Corps; Michael Dougherty, C, 42d N. Y.; Wm. Baccek, E, 90th N. Y.; Robert Wheeler, D, 2d D. C.; Lewis Weirland, C, 33d N. J.; Simeon H. Cole, E, 9th N. J.

THE FESTIVE-LIBERTY FIGHT.

The Fourth Ward, under the shadow of the Precinct Station-House, has been for the last month the scence of a disgraceful street war between two rival clubs, and last night these fights, which hitherto had been carried on only in the way of promiscuous bruising. culministed in the use of firearms and the shedding of blood. The "Festives," a ciub composed of roughs, and having for its objects bad whisky and an occasional row, numbers about one hundred members, who meet oigs. It in their hall at No. 389 Pearl-st., opposite Oak-st., and within a stone's throw of the Station-House. The rival club, known by the patriote name of the "Liberties," have no abiding place—that is, in the shape of a hall; but hold their meetings in the open air in good weather, and in foul weather they resort to some lager-beer saloon. They claim as their exclusive territory that delectable region known as the "Swamp," During the last month, the nights have been made hideous by the bacchanalian shouts and curses of these clubs, whenever they have met each other in any considerable numbers. On Saturday hight, there was a good deal of fighting, and several arrests. Last night, the quarreling was resumed in front of No. 389 Pearl-st. A general fight ensued, during which John McCabe, of No. 9 Vandewater-st., shot Maurice O'Brien through the arm. McCabe and half a dozen others engaged m the fight were arrested. McCabe helongs to the Liberties. The arrests were about equal between the two clubs. The prisoners were lodged in the Fourth Precinct Station-House, and are known by the police to be the most disorderly members of the two clubs. McCabe's wound us not serious. culminated in the use of firearms and the shedding of

THE STATE OF TRADE

FRANKFORT, Aug. I.-United States Fire-Twenty bonds are firm PARIS, Aug. 1.—The Boxree is firm. Rentes, 72fr. 35c.

WEST INDIA MARKETS.

HAVANA. July 31.—Sugar—Stock in warehouse at Havane and Markeas is 33,000 boxes and 7,000 bids, exports for week to foreign port. 37,000 boxes and 2,000 bids, to United States, 4,500 boxes and 1,000 bids. Business during week small, but prices continued firm, and market closed steady, with quotations unchanged from last week, Lard firm at 21; 224c. Butter firm at 30,254c. Bacon steady at 20;c. Other articles unchanged, transactions were light. Exchange—On Loudon 15; 3616 per cent premium; on Paris 2; 30 per cent premium; on Guited States, in gold, short sight, 20 per cent premium; on Guited Sight, 32 per cent discount. Preighte dull. Vessels in port—44 ships, 41 brigs, 9 achooners.

SAN PRANCISCO, July 31.—Flour \$52:85 575. Wheat \$1 657:81 75. Legal Tendera, 74. Mining atocks moderately active: Alpha \$20: Belcher, \$22: Bullion, \$16: Chollar Potosi, \$23: Confidence, \$44: Crewa Point, \$29: Rapire Mill. \$57: Goold and Curry, \$104: Hale and Norcross, \$113; Imperial, \$57: Kentuck, \$214: Occidental, \$16: Ophir, \$20: Overman, \$12; Savage, 79: Sierra Nevada, \$10: Yellow Jacket, \$46.

Ask Weils, Fargo & Co. bout the use of Danny's PROPRYLAUTIC PLUID for disinfecting pu

The Earth Closet Company, Hartford, Cons. Salesroom (with Windows & Co.) No. 597 Broadway. New York.

HOUGHTON-DOOLITTLE-at Somerville, N. J., on Friday, July 33, by the Rev. H. D. Doolittle, Howard C. Honghton and Kate A., daughter of the officialing clergyman. MILLER-JOHNSON-On Wednesday, the 28th inst., by the Rev. Geo. S. Chambers, Thomas D. Miller to Mary A. Johnson, all of this city. NORTON-PREEMAN-On Sainrday, July 31, by the Rev. S. M. Gaylord, George L. Norton to Mrs. Isabel Freeman of Boston,

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full

ANDREWS—On Saturday, July 31, Willie Butler, youngest son of Genevieve Butler and James Ambrews, jr., aged 9 months and 9 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the functual from the residence of his parents, No. 220 West Tweety-eighth-st., on Monday, Aug. 2, at 2 p. m., without further invitation. BARNES-In Jersey City, on Saturday, July 31, Edward Vanderpool, youngest son of Wm. E. and Lydia B. Barnes, aged 7 months and # days. dara.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his fineral
this (Monday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his passats,
No. 240 South Fifth-at.

No. 240 South Fifth-si.

BISSELL—At Shady Side, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 1. Lawrence Nelsononly son of Jutius B. and Julia V. Bissell, aged 7 mouths and 8 days.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

CONROY -Oo Sonday, Aug. 1, Bridget Coursy.
The relatives and friends of the family and of her brother. John Boyle, and of her brother-in-law, Patrick Bannau, are invited to attend the fineral from her late residence, No. 119 Mulberry-st., on Tuesday, at 2 p. m.

3 p. m.

GANSE—In this city, on Saturday evening, July 31, Elizabeth Platt,
widow of John Ganze.

Her friends and those of her children are invited to attend her funeral
from the residence of her ason, the Ker. H. D. Ganze, No. 358 West.
Twenty-second-st. on Tuesday morning, Aug. 3, at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Dutchess County for in erment.

KOBBSE—Suddenly, in this city, on Sunday, Aug. 1, Augustus Kobber
of Matanus, Cuba, aged 62 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 56 St. Marksplace, on Tuesday Aug. 3, at 3 p. m. The relatives and friends of the
family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral without further
notice. LEES .- At Montelair, N. J., on Sunday Aug. J. Samuel Lees, in the 94th

year of his age.
Funeral in the M. E. Church at 2 p. m. Train from foot of Barclay et.
at 11 a. m.
MATHEWS—At her late residence, No. 103 East Twenty-fourth-st, corner of Fourth-ave., on Sunday, Aug. 1, Mrs. Ann Jane Mathews, widow of the late Wm. Mathews, aged 10 years. of the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attem the funeral from the above number, on Tuesday, Aug. 3, at 2 o'clock

p. m.

PERRY—At Mariaville, Schenectady County, June 15, Miss AbbiePerry, elhest daughter of Sanders and Januette Perry.

The Presbyterian and New-York Observer please copy.

RANKIN—On Satarday, July 31, Thomas S. Bankin, a native of Belfast,
Ireland, aged 34 years.

His friends, the members of Typographical Union No. 6, and of the 9th
New-York Volutteers (Hawkins Zouswes) are respectfully invited toattend the funeral from his late residence, No. 227 Garden-st. Hobsken, un Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

ken, un Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

SELLECK-On Saturday morning July 31, Addie Maybew, infant daughter of Isase and th. Addie Selleck.

The relatives and friends of the family are juvited to attend the foneral from the residence of her mother, No. 47 South Second-st., Brooklyn, R. D., un Monday, Aug. 2, at 2 clock p. m. K. D., on Monday, Aug. 7, at 2 o'clock p. m.

WESTERVELT—On Saturday, July 31, at New-Brighton, S. L., Dr.

John S. Westervelt, in his 71st year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral

from his late residence at New-Brighton on Tuesday, Aug. 3, at \$\psi\$

o'clock in the afterboon. Carriages will be fastlendades at the Tonapkinsville landing on the arrival of the 4 o'clock boat from the city.